

MYCOLOGIA

VOL. XIV

MAY, 1922

No. 3

RELIQUIAE FARLOWIANAE

DISTRIBUTED FROM THE FARLOW HERBARIUM
OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ROLAND THAXTER

During a considerable period of years Dr. Farlow had been in the habit of setting aside from time to time, with a view to distribution for exchange, sets of New England Mosses, Hepatics, Lichens, and especially Fungi, of which somewhat over six centuries had accumulated at the time of his death. These had been largely collected and determined by himself, although a considerable number were contributed by other persons, especially by Mr. A. P. D. Piguet and Mr. A. B. Seymour. The Herbarium is now sending these sets to various botanical establishments in this country and in Europe, for purposes of exchange, and it has seemed desirable to publish this note concerning them as a matter of record and for the reason that, in a few instances, the names employed are new combinations or need some brief comment.

Each set comprises sixty decades, of which the first forty-five include only Fungi; while of those remaining, four decades are Lichens, five are Hepaticae, and six Musci. A certain number of additional specimens are also included in these sets, illustrating variations in hosts, imperfect conditions, etc., so that in all, each contains six hundred and ninety-three specimens. It may be mentioned in this connection that it is the intention of the Herbarium to send out, as they become available, in decades or in fascicles, further specimens, especially of the rarer Fungi, and including exotic as well as American species.

[MYCOLOGIA for March (14: 55-98) was issued April 12, 1922]

The task of sorting, preparing, and labeling approximately twenty-five thousand specimens for this distribution has been considerable, and the Herbarium is under great obligations to Mr. Seymour, Mr. Piguet, and Miss Nickerson, of the Herbarium Staff, for the great amount of careful and painstaking work which has been necessary. Mr. Seymour has himself printed and revised the labels, an undertaking which of itself has been laborious, exacting, and time-consuming, and in his case to a large extent a labor of love for the purpose of forwarding the accomplishment of Dr. Farlow's original intentions.

The determinations of the species included in this set are almost wholly those made by Dr. Farlow, either personally or after submission to other experts, and in only a few instances has it been thought desirable to make slight changes, since the extent to which they represent his expert opinion as to identities forms perhaps the most important element of its value. It should be remembered, nevertheless, that some of these determinations may have been provisional in his mind, and subject to further verification or modification, had he been able to go over them for final revision before their distribution; and it is very probable that errors, which he would himself have corrected, may be thus perpetuated.

For the convenience of those who make a practice of binding their sets of exsiccata in preference to distributing them in the obliette of a General Herbarium, title pages and lists of each of the six volumes have been printed and distributed with the sets.

No. 15. *Diatrypella ciliatula* (Fr.) Farlow, nov. comb.

The *Sphaeria ciliatula* of Fries,¹ placed in *Calosphaeria* by Karsten and represented in the Farlow Herbarium by various collections from New England and Europe, appears to be rightly included in *Diatrypella*.

No. 73. *PLEOMASSARIA MAXIMA* Ell. & Ev.

The melanconeaceous condition, *Sporidesmium Fusus* B. & C., is present in many of the specimens, some of which are over-mature. The material has been examined by Dr. Shear, who confirms the identity of this form with his *P. Magnoliae*.

¹ Syst. Myc. 2: 406. 1823.

No. 102, *a, b, c.* CENANGIUM BALSAMEUM Peck

The three specimens included comprise one ascigerous and two pycnidial stages, the latter *Gelatinosporium abietinum* Peck, formerly described as an imperfect stage of Peck's "var. *abietinum*" (Peck's Report 43: 86 (40), 1890). There seems to be no previous mention of its association with the type form.

No. 106. CENANGIUM TURGIDUM (Schw.) Fries

Mr. Seymour notes that, although this name is used in Dr. Farlow's label, the species seems to be a synonym of *Peziza quernea* Schw.² This, being the older specific name, should therefore have priority, and the species should thus bear the name **Cenangium querneum** (Schw.) Seymour.

No. 120. GLIOCLADIUM PENICILLIOIDES Corda

This genus of Plectascineae, which was inadvertently included among the Discomycetes in assembling the sets, is familiar to any one who has dealt with laboratory cultures; often producing its perithecia on dung and other substances. In nature it may be pseudohypogaeous, occurring on buried decaying roots, and in the present instance was found growing away from the light in a pile of old seaweed used for fertilizer. I am myself responsible for the conclusion that *Penicillium insigne* Bainier, *Licipenicillium insigne* Brefeld, and *Lilliputia Gaillardii* Boud. & Pat. are synonyms, and am under the impression that there are still others.

No. 121. GODRONIA NEMOPANTHIS (Peck) Sacc.

An erratum in this label is "conidia" for "pycnidia." There appears to be no previous reference to the association of this species with a *Sphaeronema*.

No. 122. **Godronia turbinata** (Schw.) Farlow, nov. comb.

This is transferred by Dr. Farlow from the genus *Tympanis*, in which it was originally placed by Schweinitz.³ It is a conspicuous and characteristic form on *Diervilla Lonicera* Mill., and has been

² Schr. Nat. Ges. Leipsig 1: 124. 1822.

³ Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. II. 4: 237. 1832.

collected at Chocorua, N. H., by Dr. Farlow, and in quantity by myself at Kittery Point, Maine.

No. 135, *a* and *b*. ***Pezicula pruinosa*** Farlow, nov. sp.

Cupulis cinnamomeis vel dilute vinaceo-cinnamomeis (Ridgway) sparsis vel seriatim erumpentibus, primum urceolatis vel subturbinatis, brevę stipitatis, basi albopruinosi; denique expansis disco plano pallidiore, .5-1 mm. lato: ascis 8-sporis, 95-110 x 18-21 μ : sporidiis oblique monostichis vel subdistichis, hyalinis, continuis, subellipticis vel subcymbiformibus, inaequilateralibus, utrinque rotundatis, 22-25 x 8-9 μ : paraphysibus filiformibus, copiosis, simplicibus vel apice subramosis, 1 μ diam.

Sharon and Cambridge, Mass.; Chocorua, N. H., on *Amelanchier*.

This is the perfect stage of the well-known and striking *Sphaeromena pruinosa* Pk.,⁴ with which it is not uncommonly associated on *Amelanchier* in the vicinity of Cambridge, although this association does not seem to have been previously recorded.

No. 144. ***Scleroderris Cephalanthi*** (Schw.) Farlow, nov. comb.

This species, placed in *Peziza* by Schweinitz,⁵ is here transferred for the first time by Dr. Farlow to *Scleroderris*.

No. 159. ***Aposphaeria brunneotincta*** Farlow, nov. sp.

Peritheciis majoribus, discretis vel subaggregatis, nigris vel nigrobrunneis, sphaericis vel irregularibus, siccatis saepe depressis vel collapsis, superficialibus vel basi insculptis, 250-500 μ diam., poro irregulari pertusis. Sporidiis minoribus 5-10 x 1.5-2.5 μ , cylindraceis, suballantoideis vel subfusiformibus, rectis vel curvulis, brunnescentibus; sporophoris brevibus, fasciculatis, ramosis suffultis.

On the inner surface and along the sutures of chestnut burs, *Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh., Sharon, Mass. April, 1908. A. P. D. Piguet.

According to Dr. Farlow's memorandum, this species occurs in the Curtis Herbarium, under *Sphaeria*, with this specific name. Although Dr. Farlow is responsible for this reference, it is with

⁴ Ann. Rep. N. Y. State Mus. 24: 85. Jan. 1872.

⁵ Schr. Nat. Ges. Leipsig 1: 123. 1822.

regret that I have felt obliged to be concerned in making an addition to so vague and uninteresting a genus.

No. 164, *a* and *b*. *COSTANTINELLA CRISTATA* Matruchot

As far as I am aware this is the first American record of this species. The Cambridge gathering (164 *a*) has been determined by myself and appears to correspond in all respects to the figures and description given by Matruchot of the type material, which he also found growing on dead leaves on the ground. Although he regards them as distinct, it seems not improbable that this species is not different from Bonorden's *Verticillium pyramidale*, with which it corresponds very closely in appearance, even to the peculiar sterile terminations of the main sporophores. The peculiar character on which the genus is based, namely, the crest-like origin of the spores on a curved "basidium," may well have escaped the notice of Bonorden, whose figures are manifestly diagrammatic.

It seems to me somewhat doubtful whether No. 164 *b*, which was regarded by Dr. Farlow as the same, should rightly be referred to this species. It occurs very commonly on rotten logs and on the inner side of moist loose bark. It forms a much thinner growth, without the cottony character of the type, and is a smaller plant. Although it has the same crest-like type of sporulation, it seems to lack the conspicuous and well-differentiated sterile terminations of the main sporophores above alluded to. Though a *Costantinella*, I should therefore feel some hesitation in regarding the two as belonging to a single species.

No. 460. *Calicium Rhois* (B. & C.) Farlow, nov. comb.

This is the *Stilbum Rhois* B. & C.⁶ of the Curtis Herbarium. Whether the smaller *Calicium Curtisii* of Tuckerman should be regarded as distinct, I do not feel competent to judge.

No. 542. *SPHAGNUM CUSPIDATUM* Ehr. var.

Dr. A. LeRoy Andrews informs me that the form distributed is regarded as a distinct species under the name *S. Torreyanum* Sulliv.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

⁶ Grevillea 3: 64. 1874.